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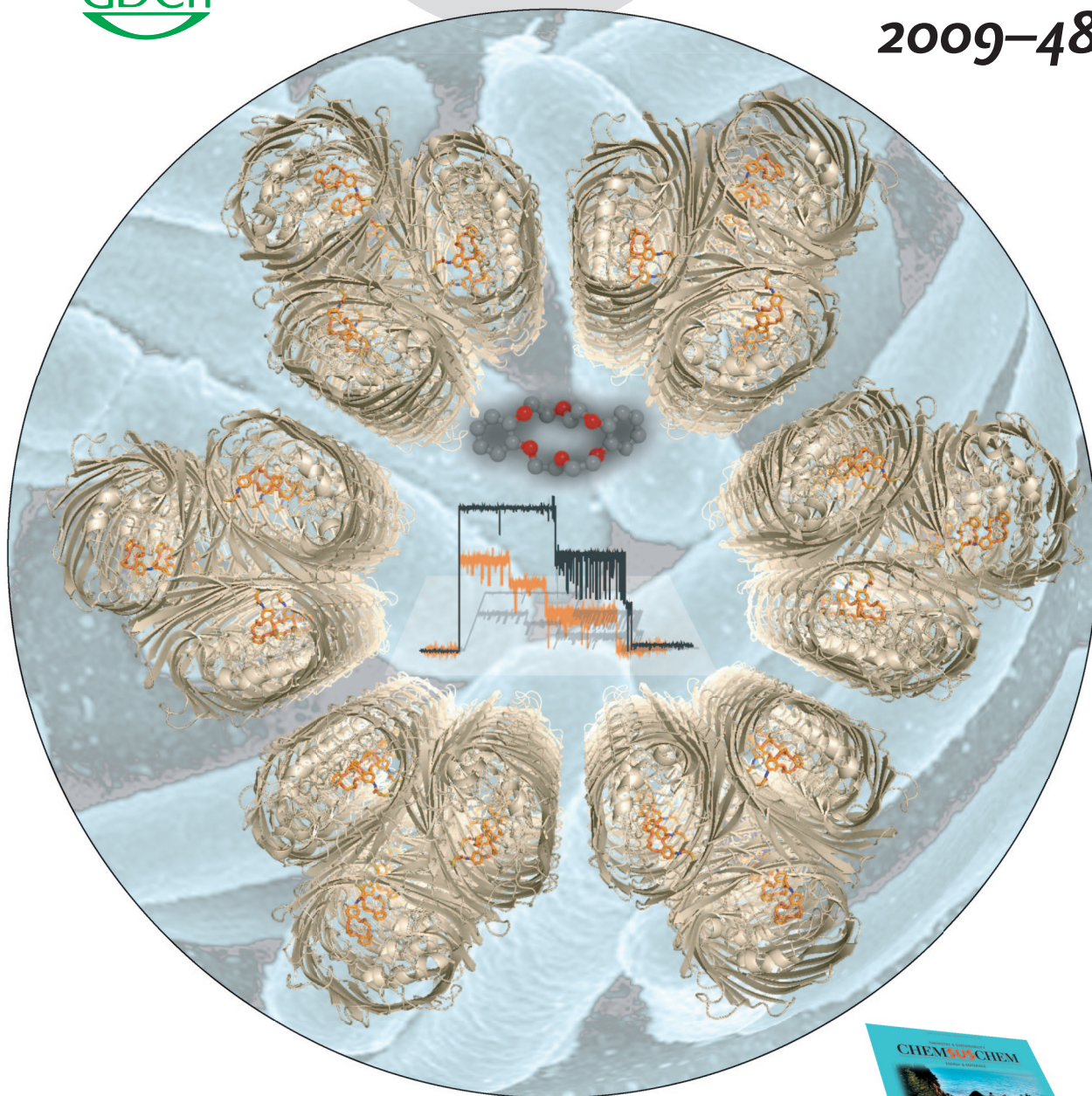
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Polyketide Biosynthesis

C. Hertweck

Highlights: Glycoenzymes • Metal-Catalyzed Alkyne Chemistry • DNA Sequence Analysis



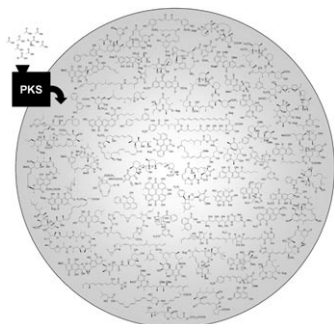
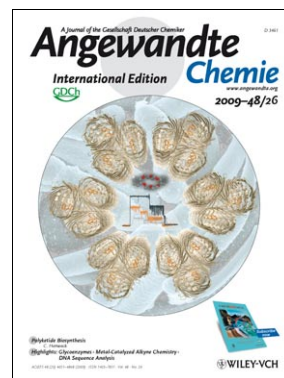
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Cover Picture

Simon Reitz, Menekse Cebi, Philipp Reiß, Gregor Studnik,
Uwe Linne, Ulrich Koert,* and Lars-Oliver Essen*

Synthetic Modulators are introduced into the trimeric porin OmpF by protein semisynthesis/click chemistry or by *S*-alkylation, as U. Koert, L.-O. Essen et al. report in their Communication on page 4853 ff. The choice of synthetic modulator and the type of covalent attachment significantly affect the blockage efficiency. A model for the functional properties is postulated on the basis of an X-ray structure analysis of a crown ether/OmpF hybrid.

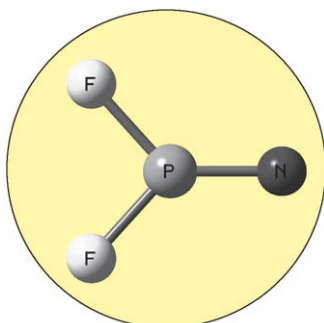
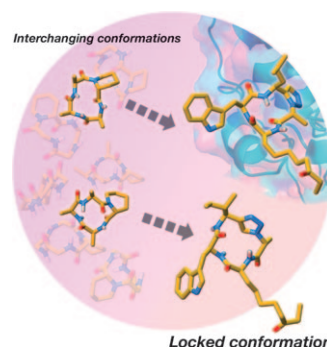


Polyketide Biosynthesis

Simple acetic acid forms the basis for one of the largest natural product classes—the polyketides. C. Hertweck discusses in the Review on page 4688 ff. how (bio)chemical and genetic studies have provided information on the biosynthetic programming that generates the structural diversity of polyketides.

Enzyme Inhibitors

M. R. Ghadiri and co-workers describe in their Communication on page 4718 ff. how the binding affinity of distinct peptide conformations can be probed using analogues of apicidin with a triazole in place of a backbone amide bond.



Monomeric Phosphazenes

In their Communication on page 4828 ff., H. Willner et al. report how monomeric phosphazene F_2PN was prepared for the first time through irradiation of F_2PN_3 in an argon matrix with an ArF excimer laser.